# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $12
" " " 3 " ..... 7
" " " 1 " ..... 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months ..... 7
" " 3 " ..... 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months ..... 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


From the Wilmington Journal.

CAMP 3D N. C. (WAR) TROOPS, STEWART'S BRIGADE, JOHNSON'S DIVISION EWELL'S CORPS, A. N. V., Near Orange C. H., Va., Feb. 4, 1864.

At a meeting held by the members of Company A, Greene County Rifles, 3d N. C., Troops, on motion, 1st Lieut. Jos. Darden was called to the Chair, and Corporal Olin Moore appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were fully explained by the Chairman, when, on motion, the Chairman was empowered to appoint a Committee—consisting of 2d Lt. C. C. Lane, Sergeant M. F. Randolph, and Musician Jos. Turnage—to draft resolutions.

The committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

PREAMBLE: As upholders of our country's cause, endeavoring in our feeble capacity to contest this holy struggle while Providence gives us life and courageous hearts we feel it a debt which we owe our good old county to enter our protestations against a meeting held in Greene county, N. C., on the 21st January, 1864:

*Resolved*, That we are thoroughly convinced that the war *has not lasted long enough*, as we have not realized its substantial fruits of permanent, honorable peace. We are tired of its carnage; our hearts are frequently bored by its severe bereavements; we are repeatedly called on to endure its privations; but we are not willing to relax one vigorous effort upon the field, because to do so we would realize the inevitable consequence, by becoming slaves to our hated foe.

*Resolved*, The unmanly and *fawning* assertion, "that North Carolina had no hand in making the war," is a disgrace to the memory of our heroic dead. We deny that the sons of the "Old North State" entered this bloody strife for any such party desires as the attainment of glory, but because they saw that the hostile acts of the North towards *us* meant subjugation and slavery.

*Resolved*, That we heartily concur with the third resolution of said meeting, "*that the political demagogues and speculators should be conscripted in the army*;" and would amend it, so as to include all those robust young men who are cowardly hiding behind small offices. They should be stigmatized with the same brand of cowardism which marks the DESERTER. If, instead of *clamoring* for peace, and holding PEACE-MEETINGS they would brave the dangers of the battlefield, *peace would visit them much earlier, and their honor would be unsullied.*

*Resolved*, That every patriot should be satisfied with any act of congress, *so necessary to our self defence*, as the repeal of the "Substitute law." That no good citizen will blame his country for our mutual protection, because it happens to *make him do his duty*, when the service should be voluntary.

*Resolved*, That we are surprised that the spirits of such men as Gaston, Stanly and Macon should be invoked by the submission meeting, to avert the evil of subjugation, towards which that meeting would so certainly lead us. We would remind these croakers that the colors of our glorious State are in our keeping, and that we will defend it with our lives and sacred honor against the enemy in our front or in our rear.

*Resolved*, That the course of Gov. Vance has been entirely one that commends itself to the approval of every patriot, and that we deem it to be our duty and call upon every son of the "Old North State," to render aid the aid in their power for the destruction of fanaticism within their borders, and we believe that the first step that should be taken towards ridding our State of *Traitors*, is to suppress the wire sheet conducted by W. W. Holden, *the father of treason in North Carolina.*

*Resolved*, That our State occupies a position among her sister States, of which we may well be proud, and that soldiers in the field and patriots at home are called upon to be more than watchful, lest her degenerate sons, at this the eleventh hour should wrench that good name from her, for which they have so long toiled, and which they so richly deserve, and that we remind them that "*Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty.*"

*Resolved*, That he who counsels resistance to the laws of the land is himself guilty of treason, and that we would remind the *unworthy* Representative of Greene county, of the solemn oath that he has taken for the maintenance of the government of North Carolina, and that the blood of those of this company, (with whom he came out as one of their leaders) slain in battle, will cry out for vengeance, and that the living will ever regard him as one who forsook them in this, their country's sorest trial.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Patriot and Confederate give them insertion.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

1st Lieut. JOS. DARDEN, *Chm'n.*
Corp. OLLIN MOORE, *Sec'y*

It is understood that the two Houses of Congress, after considering the respective propositions offered, touching the currency and the military bills, has voted to adhere each to its own scheme; and that committees of conference have been mutually appointed in each case to reconcile their various views. The Sentinel supposes there can be no great difficulty in reaching common ground. So far as the public have gained information of the two currency bills, the difference seems to be in the name and form, rather than in principle or substance. The essence of both is compulsory funding. All else is but detail, important it is true, with reference to securing equality. We think either bill is vastly better than neither.

The points of disagreement on the military bill, will be still more easy of adjustment—Taken as a whole, the *Senate* bill is the more stringent.

The principal House amendments to the Senate's military bill, are as follows:

Conscribe all between eighteen and *forty-five* years, instead of eighteen and *fifty five*.

Exempt all State officers, of every grade, except such as are declared by law liable to duty.

One editor exempted to a newspaper, if he be *a practical printer*.

Dentists *not* to be exempted.

Exempt one white man, the head of a family of eight or more, dependent on his labor for support.

Exempt employees of railroads engaged in military transportation.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail such persons as will be more valuable out of the army than in it.


# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C.: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1864. VOL. I—No. 18.


## Highly Encouraging.

The following hopeful and encouraging articles are from the Richmond Sentinel of Tuesday, and the Whig of Thursday; and we would commend their perusal to those despondingones who see "a lion in the way," every time they think of Yankee superiority of numbers over us. The *facts* stated in the articles are stubborn things, and show that if we maintain with firmness our determination to resist the invaders with an inveteracy that knows no yielding, we can and must accomplish the independence of the Confederacy:

RECRUITING THE YANKEE ARMY.—Our last news from the United States indicates the probable action of the Washington Congress on the enrollment bill. Upon the provisions of the enrollment act will depend the success of Mr. Lincoln's draft. As the law at present stands, any person who may be drafted has the privilege of purchasing an exemption from service by paying three hundred dollars into the public treasury. Of the extent to which this privilege was exercised, under the draft of last summer, the figures which we published yesterday afford a striking illustration.—Eleven thousand drafted men served, and forty one thousand paid the commutation.—To the latter number we shall not go much amiss to add the thirty-four thousand who put in substitutes; for this was be another form of commutation, which the comparative cheapness of substitutes, at that time, made, in many cases, the most economical mode of purchasing an exemption.

To prevent the birds from all escaping, after the net is thrown, an Administration member lately moved, in the House of Representatives, for a *repeal* of so much of the old act as authorizes exemption from military service on payment of three hundred dollars." The vote was taken, and resulted yeas 26, nays 73! Nor was this all. We quote from the proceedings of February 3d:

Another amendment was agreed to for striking out the four hundred dollars commutation, and thus leaving it at three hundred dollars.

Mr. Stevens (Adm. Pa.) moved to strike from the substitute of Military Affairs Committee for the bill the following: "And if any drafted man shall pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve such person from the draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas."

Mr. Garfield (Adm. O.) briefly showed the impossibility of procuring the necessary number of men, if this clause be stricken out.

Mr. Stevens said, according to his amendment, a man paying commutation would be released for three years, while, according to the above provision, he would be liable to draft the next day, which would be unjust.

The committee, by a vote of 79 to 49 struck out the clause.

Mr. Lovejoy's House of Representatives, therefore refused by nearly three to one, to strike out the commutation feature; refused to increase the commutation from $300 to $400; and by a large majority declared that when a drafted man had once bought his way out, he should be exempt for three years.

These votes, in opposition to the wishes of the Administration, by a House favorable to it, must have been extorted by a knowledge of the feeling and temper of the people. We think it may be well assumed that of those who may be drafted a much larger proportion will buy out under the coming than under the late draft. Omitting substitutes, four-fifths purchased exemptions under the draft last year; or including substitutes, seven-eighths escaped by paying their money. The new feature introduced on Mr. Steven's motion, will make exemption much more valuable than before. We may, therefore, well hope that the draft of five hundred thousand, will yield not many tens of thousands.

This draft is to be credited by all that have been, or may be, obtained as volunteers under the two recent calls for three hundred thousand each, which drafts are merged into the one for half a million. The number so obtained as volunteers thus far they claim at a hundred thousand. This includes all that have reenlisted in the army under the temptation of an enormous bounty and a long furlough—providing the means and the opportunity of going "tew hum" and to Canada. It includes, also, all who have been brought up in the shambles of the great cities. Yet, it is many times less than the number whose terms of service will expire next summer.

If LINCOLN obtain his needed recruits, it would seem that they must be procured by purchase rather than by draft. The diligent efforts with which voluntary recruiting has been prosecuted would indicate that its resources are exhausted; and LINCOLN'S new draft is the confession.

Upon the whole, it is manifest that the war has told most powerfully on LINCOLN'S available resources of men. The giant staggers! Now is the time for us to rush to arms, with renewed energy and enthusiasm, and by the blessing of GOD, we shall soon win the day!

## "We Are Going to Whip Them."

This expression is often heard now-a-days. It has come from the army, where it originated, and has been adopted by the people, who repeat it from day to day with more emphasis. It is beginning to be generally believed, not by the unthinking merely, who catch up any by word and utter it again at random, but by reflecting men, who have calculated the chances with a cool head and a tranquil heart. There are good reasons for believing that we are going to whip them this Spring and Summer—such as the justice of the cause, the desperation of the game, the regular turn in the tide, the improved condition of our armies, and the greater proportion of veterans.

All this is very well. We hail the changed tone of the public with great pleasure. It marks the reaction from the late depression, which lasted altogether too long for the comfort of the lover of his country and its cause. The elation will, in all probability, be in proportion to the despondency. In the almanac of popular emotion, we may now look confidently for the customary italics "*high tides*." a good calculator might even fix the day to which the phrase may be annexed. And just here is our danger.

Statesmen, Generals, the press, the soldiers and the people must alike guard against this danger. We have a right to be confident, but not over confident. Let us look back a little. At the beginning of the war, everybody said "We are going to whip them," and not a man, woman or child in the Confederacy doubted it. But we did not whip them as easily as we fancied; for here we are near the fourth year of the war, with a good deal of territory overran. When Lee entered Maryland, in 1862, everybody said "We are going to whip them," and had the best of reasons for so saying. But Sharpsburg was not a profitable day for us, and we had to quit Maryland sooner than we intended. So, again, when Lee entered Pennsylvania, everybody said "We are going to whip them," and had, if possible, better reasons for saying so than they had before. But the third day at Gettysburg was a bitter pill to us, and we came back home sadly shorn of our strength.

We cite these instances not to renew depression, but to temper undue elation and abate over-confidence. Next to downheartedness, the greatest danger is rashness. If we should win great victories in the coming campaign, we should avoid temerity not less than timidity. Experience has proved that we may trust our pluck, but not too far. Our soldiers will do all that men can well do, but, as Lee confessed at Gettysburg, they are sometimes called upon to do the impossible. Their strength must not be wasted in the next fight.

"Never underrate your enemy," is a good motto. The Yankees will be sure to give us the best fight that is in them, in the ensuing campaign—for their case is as desperate as our own—and for that fight we must make ready. We must give them as good as they send, and better; and to this end, preparation and prudence are all we need. We would not say "fight 'em shy," for that is a poor sort of fighting; but fight them prudently and to the best advantage, wasting no lives in rash charges (after the fashion of the first Napoleon, who cared nothing for life) and counting nothing on the cowardice or weakness of the enemy.

Preparation and prudence will make our victory as sure as anything human can be. Husband the strength we have; repose confidently upon the tried valour of the Southern soldier, but use it always to the best advantage, and the issue is not doubtful. We shall then whip them this year "to a dead moral certainty."—*Richmond Whig.*

## The Present Hour.

This is a glorious hour. The voice of the croaker is drowned in the patriotic clamor of thousands. The spirit which actuated the people of the South to rush to arms in 1861 has been revived in their breasts, and from one end of the South to the other, we have glad tidings of this revival. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande comes a sound of defiance, and as it is wafted along by breezes of patriotism, a thrill runs through every loyal heart and each bosom swells with defiance once more. It is a glorious revival of the past. The anxious tone and eager inquiry is no longer seen; the gloomy conversation and doubts of final success are no longer heard. The fiat has gone forth, "we conquer or die!" and the whole South is prepared.

We have said that this is a glorious hour, and from every side comes a wide response to the assertion. The glory of the present hour consists not in the enthusiasm of the people to the cause of the country; that should be considered natural. It is the hour in which this spirit is renewed. No sunshine lured them blank; no recent victories filled their memories at the recollection; no hopes of assistance stood before them as an inducement. All was dark. On every side was seen picture of gloom; a disastrous defeat was uppermost in their minds, while there was not the slightest hope of assistance other than in the strength of their own arms and their determination to be free. The prospect was not encouraging, and yet we find them in this dark hour, rise up, dispel the gloom, and leave to the view of their country a bright and glorious future.

It may, perhaps, be said that an hour like the present, is the rarest and most glorious in the history of a people. It becomes the point of decision, whether independence or subjugation shall be their fate, and it gives the cheering assurance that the battle shall be long and desperate on their part. Numbers may defeat, but never subjugate, and the defeated can soon recover and once more confront the foe. There is an hour when the spirit of a people rises above all dangers. It is when they have been laid before them the perilous condition of their country; the assistance she receives from her sons, and the conduct they should evince in the hour of trial. At that moment all else forgotten: freedom is the cry, and its triumph is assured.

The present hour is one that, should strike despair in the heart of the North. The reenlistment of the army would alone be sufficient cause. From every portion of the Confederacy comes the news of our gallant soldiers re-enlisting for the whole war, be it, one or twenty years. No bribes are offered for them to do so—no large bounties to tempt them. The South has none of these. If her sons cannot fight the battles of independence uninfluenced by money, they are unworthy of the freedom for which they contend. Nor is the spirit of the citizen less than that of the soldier; the same determination is exhibited among them, while their devotion and enthusiasm equals any period of this war.

The present hour is glorious. The South with one accord defies the power of the North, great as she knows that to be. The spirit of 1861 is again aroused in the people, and every heart is brightened at the prospect. Let this spirit continue to animate all, and we will laugh to scorn any further spirit of the enemy to subjugate us.

THE BARING BROTHERS AND OUR CAUSE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "A statement has been printed this week in the London correspondence of one of our leading journals, that Alexander Baring, of the firm of Baring, Bros. & Co., and a member of the British Parliament, is in close communion with the leading spirits of British Southern recognisers, and also that he is an active member of a committee formed with the express object of obtaining an official recognition of the Southern Confederacy by Parliament. This is considered here, among financial circles, as a most remarkable statement if true, and has given rise to much comment in influential circles."

A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her whether her husband had compelled her sign it. "He compel me!" said the lady, "no, not twenty like him!"


## Miscellaneous.

**Addresses on the War and State of the country**, will be delivered by REV. DRURY LACY, D. D., chaplain in the Confederate States Army, at the Commons Hall on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of February 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

At the close of each Address, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospitals in the State of North Carolina. 17-2*

**For Hire.**—A negro girl about 14 years old for the balance of the year. Apply at 17-3t* THIS OFFICE.

**Wanted to purchase.**—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

**For Hire for the Balance of the Year.**—A Boy who is an excellent cook and good house servant—would suit a hotel service. Apply at this office. 13 d1w

**Mrs. H. W. Miller.**

| BOARD | |
|---|---|
| By the Month, | $220 |
| Daily board do | $150 |
| Transient, per day, | $ 12 |

jan 16-d1y

**Oxford Female College.**—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks. Tuition in each school $60. Piano rent $15. No extra charges. Board varies with provisions.

J. H. MILLS, 5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

**Notice.**—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN, Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

**HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't. Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

**North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.**—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th inst. the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the following gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro'
J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., } Wilmington.
ALEX'R OLDHAM, }
W. D. SMITH, }
DUDLEY NICHOLS, } Durham's
J. R. GREEN, }
WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

The Directors then proceeded to elect their officers, as, follows:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Secretary.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Directory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Treasurer or deposit in Bank to his credit, the amount of their respective subscriptions, and forward certificates of deposit to his address at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock.

DUDLEY NICHOLS, Sec'y. Durham's, Jan'y 20th, 1864. 4-d2w.

**$250 Reward.**—Runaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C., on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK, 16-d6t Graham, N. C.

**Gloves and Socks Wanted.**—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received. EDWARD WARREN, jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

**Bank of Washington—at Greensboro',** Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier. 14-d3tawtd*

**Cards, Cards.**—450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at $75 in Confederate money, or $1 in specie, per pair.

These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forestville, N. C.

JAS. S. PUREFOY. Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1864. 13-d6t*

**Farm for Rent or Sale.—Two hundred** acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to

W. H. CUNNINGGIM. 9-d8t* Exchange Hotel.

**NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits** will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g. GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-d1m

**WANTED—**
1000 *LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.*
The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to
9-d1w P. FERRALL.

**Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.**—Families can be supplied with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the

NEW MARKET STORE.
In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-d1t*

**Small Pox Notice.**—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN, jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

**For Sale.**—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. Apply to J. M. LITTLE, feb. 3, 1864-10-d1w-w4t. Lexington, N. C


## Military.

ENROLLING OFFICE, 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT N. C. OXFORD, January 27, 1864.

**In Obedience to General Orders No. 1,** Commandant of Conscripts Raleigh, January 20, 1864. Militia and county Enrolling officers will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county seats of their respective counties, at the following times and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and 1st day of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th days of March 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 44th Regiment N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th 13th and 14th days of April, 1864.

Commanding Officers of Militia Regiments will so arrange it that one fourth *only* of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. E. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon Chairman Examining Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M. D.
W. H. DAVIS M. D.,
A. LANDIS, Jr., Enrolling Officer
6-2w 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

**The following circular from Bureau** of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT, Comd't Cons. for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the maximum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to volunteer will be a signed to any company which is more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number prescribed by regulations.

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER, Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON, *Supt.*
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
2 1m.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month


**Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh,** Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand a small lot of Cotton Cards for distribution among the families of soldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, ($5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the preference. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received,

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A. Feb. 8, 1864.-14 d3t

☞ All the papers of the State will copy three times, and forward accounts as above.

**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,** November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS, Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. dec 16dtf.

**JOBWORK** Of all description neatly executed at this office



# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.


## Military.

**Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb.** 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts, will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Supt
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
16-1m

☞ Fayetteville, Observer Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

**Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 23,** 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order Col. MALLETT, Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 5, 1864.

*General Orders, No. 3.*

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, heretofore, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others there to held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, with be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrolment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers, will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camps of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

1 dtf&b.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.


**Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863.** Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .
(Signed in duplicate.)
—— ——— [Seal]
Witnesses:
———
———

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES, Jan. 20, 1864-1tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

## For Sale or Rent.

**HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIVATE** sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house. july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

# THE CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY February 15, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜


## The Habeas Corpus--Concluded.

We have finished our compilation from English History, of the circumstances under which the *Habeas Corpus* act was temporarily suspended by the Parliament in 1794. We have referred to history also for the accuracy of our statement, that it had previously undergone like suspension—and so it has since. From the tone of the debate at the period referred to, it is readily perceived how strong was the disinclination to disturb the act, and how high the reverence towards this "Writ of Liberty." But by a large majority of the ablest and purest men of England, men above the sordid motives of fear and favor, such men as William Pitt, Edmund Burke and Lord Thorlow—the guardians of Constitutional law—it was thought that the circumstances we have detailed, where misguided men, aiming at injurious purpose, were forming themselves into *Conventions*, to take Government into their own hands, were a sufficient occasion to interpose a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, for the public safety.

We, the people of America, formerly the people of the United States, and before that, Colonists of Great Britain, had imbibed the ideas of our fathers upon the inestimable virtue of this sacred writ of right. Yet when we came to contend with the mother country for independence, and war succeeded, we, the old Federal Congress, abandoned all claim in behalf of the citizen to General Washington's uncontrolled power, relying upon the discretion of this great Commander-in-Chief to guard individual freedom, when not incompatible with the public safety. The resolutions of the Continental Congress of December 7th, 1776, "constituted him in all respects, a dictator according to the Roman sense of that term." They vested him with the power to create an army, to appoint its officers, "to take wherever "he may want, for the use "of the army, if the inhabitants will not sell it; "allowing a reasonable price for the same—to "arrest and confine persons who refuse to take "the Continental Currency, or are otherwise "disaffected to the American cause, and to re"turn to the States of which they are citizens, "their names, and the nature of their offences," "together with the witnesses to prove them." Robt. Morris, Clymer and Walton, the Committee who transmitted the proceedings, congratulated the country that the most unlimited power was thus safely entrusted. Suppose now that in those days newspaper editors, politicians and people had set to work to abuse the Government—to publish it as a despot and tyrant—to be resisted by negotiations with the enemy, irrespective of it—suppose they had held meetings, and stimulated agitation denouncing the war, and rendering the soldier discontented and unhappy—suppose here in North Carolina they had done these things, what would Gen. Washington have done? They did do things like these here in North Carolina—and in that day men disaffected towards the Government were called TORIES, and Military law dealt with them whenever it was strong enough to seize them. God forbid that history should be obliged to re-enact this scene *in our struggle*.

When the Union was formed and the Constitution of the United States was adopted, all the attachment of our people to the ancient writ of "*habeas corpus*" recurred, and its suspension was stringently restricted, "unless, when in cases of invasion or rebellion, the public safety may require it." We are not aware that any case of its suspension occurred after the adoption of the Constitution. The two insurrections which preceded Burr's conspiracy were easily controlled, and the suspension was not necessary. On the occasion of the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, although Mr. Jefferson did not recommend it, a bill to suspend the *habeas corpus* passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House, on the ground that the leading conspirators had been arrested, and they were few in number, and necessity did not require it.—The escape of Aaron Burr, who was undoubtedly guilty, under legal technicalities, was the result of the action of the House of Representatives. Then there was peace, and the power of the nation was unemployed.

We have thus given a historical summary of the action in England and the United States upon this writ of *habeas corpus*. In this country, no condition of things under the old Government ever occurred like those which now exist. We claim to hold in as deep veneration this privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, as man can hold a great prerogative of the sovereign, for the benefit of the citizen—and a sacred right of the individual for the good of the community. It ought not to be suspended for a moment except as the Constitution allows it: "when there is invasion or rebellion and the public safety may require it."

On one point the provision of the Constitution is certainly met. Our country is not merely invaded, but invaded with the full purpose to subjugate and destroy—a purpose put into execution by the most barbarous inhumanities—our own slaves having been armed as instruments for our destruction.—This invasion is supported by a foreign nation of twenty odd million of inhabitants, who occupy a territory of vast resources, whose naval force blockades our ports and besieges our towns, while its armies desolate our frontier and drive our people unarmed, and powerless, exiles from their homes.

The simple question then—being thus invaded—does the public safety require the suspension of the privilege of the *habeas corpus*? On this point, we are inclined to defer our opinion to that of the Government. We cannot possibly know how urgent the necessity may be in some places for the suspension of this privilege—of which the President and Congress may be informed. We have seen that Gen. Magruder has been obliged to arrest persons of his own motion, and send them out of the country; and the proof of their treasonable practice justified his action; but a less ardent and bold officer would not have assumed the responsibility, and the public safety might have been greatly imperilled. It may be necessary that this writ should be suspended in the Trans-Mississippi Department, or on the frontier of Mississippi State, or in Florida, or in North Alabama—in all which it is well known the emissaries of Lincoln are endeavoring, under the *one-tenth* feature of his late proclamation, to secure States in the Union—to get their electoral votes for his own re-election. The President cannot communicate his information to the public, and the best and wisest course is to trust the discretion of our rulers. It is a drunken or crazy crew, that would disable the helsman in the height of the storm.

We shall not instruct the Congress and Government, but shall acquiesce in what they do. From what we have heard, we presume a general suspension of the writ is not intended—but only to authorize the President to suspend it in certain localities for a stated time. One thing we see very plainly, if it is suspended, the responsibility of it can be clearly fixed. It is known that Principals of Substitutes intend to contest the constitutionality of the law by which they are required to do military service. It is further known that the army must be filled up. Now if any Judge or Judges have inspired a public distrust by striking "licks at the Government," and helping the escape of men who are liable, by summoning officers from their duties to remote points, when other Judges were nearer; by attaching others for contempt, when plainly no contempt was intended—then that Judge induces the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in that State, and is responsible to the people for the inconvenience. If any Legislature refuses to allow the Governor to call a court, so as to get its decision of vexed questions, so as to settle the law and bind individual Judges, it leaves these questions open to conflicting opinions and thereby necessitates the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and *it* is responsible. If any Editor stigmatizes the Government as a despotism, and invites the people to stigmatize it in public meetings, and they do so, and threaten separate State action by negotiating with the enemy, or other unlawful act—if these meetings denounce the war as unholy, unjustifiable, disapproved of God—and any Editor publishes these proceedings and adds thereto the threat that his State will "take her affairs into her own hands—will assert her sovereignty—will tumble down the arch"—will not submit to this law of Congress—for that—and stimulates a call for a Convention, to carry these threats into execution—and sends all this incendiary matter to the army—that paper disquiets the public mind—of our leaders of the Government—of our fellow-citizens in other States—of the loyal in our own State—and if the *habeas corpus* be suspended, that Editor and those who figure in such meetings, may be sure they will be regarded as responsible.

We have done with the question. Whatever Congress may do, we hope and believe it will do on full investigation. We have no malevolence to a human being. Except one man, there is no citizen of North Carolina we would not rather benefit than injure. If we could be instrumental in bringing to one mind our distracted and divided fellow-citizens, and induce all to move on in the only path to safety, we should have fulfilled the value of our poor life, and should be content.

---

Our friend, Rev. T. H. Pritchard, has been editorializing in the Biblical Recorder, as *locum tenus*, for the past week. He shows himself as efficient with the quill as he is well known to be in the pulpit. He is a martyr to the Lincoln despotism, having been banished from Baltimore because he was true to the South, his native home and the land of his fathers. We would thank the dynasty for expatriating "a few more of the same sort."

---

It will be seen by the Telegraphic news, that the Yankees are about making another demonstration upon Richmond. We understand there is a report in this city, that advices have been received that a large number of transports had made their appearance in James river. We have no such advices, as we should doubtless have, if there was any truth in it. The report, we presume, originated in the statement found in our telegram, that a large number of transports were in York river.

---

There is a rumor in the city, that the enemy has been heavily reinforced at Washington and Newbern; but it is not credited. It is reported that a courier from Butler had been intercepted with despatches to the Yankee commander in that department, that he could only send one regiment in response to his application for reinforcements.

---

SHOT BY DESERTERS.—We learn by a communication from "M. L. Simpson, Adjutant in charge at Fowler's Gap, Union Co., N. C." that on the night of the 9th inst., Capt. L. M. Secrest, of Co. F, 82d Regt. N. C. Militia, who had been with his company for sometime hunting deserters, was attacked at his home, to which he had just returned, by three deserters, who fired five rounds at him, the last of which penetrated the back of his head, and he fell mortally wounded. Our correspondent gives no further particulars.—*Char. Bulletin.*

## The Chatham Meeting.

We are sorry to be obliged to announce, that these dangerous and agitating meetings continue. There is relief sometimes, however, for in the midst of the mischief, the ridiculous is so extensively developed as to afford food for mirth, rather than for wrath. The above meeting is one of this number. We see that Mr. Thomas L. Long explained its object, and introduced Mr. John H. Haughton, "who addressed the meeting with his usual force and ability for "an half hour or more." If we are not mistaken, we recollect to have seen this Mr. Long at Pittsboro' in 1858, on an occasion when *we* addressed the people of that county. We think he replied, and we rejoined. We are glad to see that he is yet alive, though sorry to see that he still lives to so little purpose. As we remember, he was a stout, active, tall young man—just such an one as would be well fitted to be now in the field, and admirably adapted to carry the flag. We hope that the "Mr. John H. Haughton" is not our brother Haughton *of the bar*. We hope so; for a short time since we met our brother Haughton, and he was a firm denouncer of these agitations, concurred with us entirely in sentiment, only that he was rather fiercer upon the *organ* of these movements than we cared to be. Yet we fear this is he. The name assimilates, and that *speech "with* his usual FORCE and ability." We very much fear, and yet, we have another ray of hope; this Mr. Haughton spoke for only "a half hour or more." We never knew our brother Haughton to leave any doubt on this score. But this is an inconstant world. The younger Marius proclaimed himself at one time the son of Mars; at another the son of Venus; and Pope Boniface is said to have "entered upon the Papacy like a fox, to have behaved in it like a lion, and to have died in it like a dog." The more we scrutinize human action, the more we become convinced of these strange inconsistencies that make men so unlike themselves, that to-morrow they are scarcely recognized for what they are to-day.

But the *proceedings* of this meeting are worth attention. Among others is this resolution: "That it is the least of our intention to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and we would here urge upon our soldiers the duty they have sworn to perform. STAND BY YOUR COLORS, WHILE YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME TENDER THE OLIVE BRANCH OF PEACE.

Now, Mr. Long is a tall man, and strong enough to hold up an ordinary sized olive TREE, and might make himself seen from an ordinary position. But our brother Haughton is not *long of* STATURE, and it would be necessary to put him upon some eminence, like the Hickory Mountain. Thus, then, we have it: our soldiers, reminded "of their duty," "standing by the colors," charging amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery upon the bayonets of the foe, while Mr. Long, in some quiet valley of the county of Chatham, and our brother Haughton on the top of Hickory Mountain, are holding out, the one an olive tree (for he is strong enough to carry that and a musket too) and the other an *olive branch*, both waving their precious insignia to some supposed olive holders of the enemy, equally distant in THEIR rear: and thus our soldiers on their side, and Mr. Long and our brother Haughton on theirs, are serving the country, as the French say, "chacun a son gout"—each to his taste. This is the purpose of the parties as set forth in the resolution—word painted, but not colored. We commend the picture to the CHATHAM SOLDIERS for their especial study and contemplation.

We add to our list of "Convention Agitators"—Ed. Patrick; Member of Legislature from Greene, John H. Haughton, Pittsboro'; Thomas B. Long, Chatham.

---

FEED THE SOLDIERS.—We have seen no recommendation, says the Fayetteville Observer, in regard to the existing scarcity of food in the army, that strikes us more favorably than the following. Yet it is susceptible of one additional recommendation, viz: that those who can afford to send more than their own sons may need, should put in the same box something that those sons may give to soldiers who have no parents to care for them, or whose parents may be unable to spare them anything. Think of the grateful feelings that may be thus inspired among the noble defenders of our country!

By an advertisement of Dr. Warren, Surgeon General of the State, it will be seen that all boxes delivered to him at Raleigh before the 1st day of every month, will on that day be forwarded to the army free of charge. Let us hope that so many will adopt the annexed suggestion of the "Soldier" as to require Dr. Warren to dispatch his messenger every week instead of every month, as no doubt he would rejoice to do:—

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H., Jan. 31. 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner:. Believing you to be a friend to the soldier, I trust you will insert the following good suggestion in your valuable paper, viz: that every family send to their son, husband or father, as the case may be, a box of provisions. The rations in the army are short, and without aid from some quarter, the consequences are a want of food. Allow me to suggest, also, what is proper to send; that is, what a soldier mostly needs. A box should contain bacon, (ham or side,) peas, butter, dried fruit and syrup in quantities to suit the convenience of the shipper. Many other luxuries, under which the home tables groan, might be packed in, but the articles enumerated will be most useful to the hungry soldier. Surely every family can do this. Such tokens of love and affection tend to encourage and satisfy the "brave soldier boy," and lure him "on to deeds of noble daring." Let all consider this suggestion and act as their consciences may dictate. Every paper in the South will please copy and confer a favor on every SOLDIER.

---

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—We have the gratifying intelliffence of the arrival, at a Southern port, within the last day or two, of an extremely valuable and much needed cargo on Government account. A few more such cargoes would place the country on a different footing from that which it now occupies, and relieve the anxious fears now entertained by many.—*Rich. Enq.*

[For The Confederate.

The proposition to call a State Convention, is full of evil and evil only, to the people of this State. If it is intended only as a political trick to embarrass Gov. Vance and to array a portion of the party which placed him in power against him, and thus fill the Gubernatorial chair with a radical peace man at the next election, the end cannot justify the means. A party triumph achieved through the bitter strife which the agitation of this question must engender, will leave the victor with but a melancholy prospect before him. With a cruel and barbarous foreign foe occupying our territory, plundering, pillaging, ravishing and murdering our men and women; when all should be united; when every voice and every arm should speak and strike together, what a spectacle will North Carolina present if this pestilent issue should be thrust into the next canvass. Discords, divisions, contentions, feuds, may even bloodshed may follow in the train of this unadvised and dangerous movement.

That the clamor for a Convention originates with a few discontented professional political agitators, is beyond dispute; that it is designed only as a party manœuvre, we may infer from the fact that those who began it must know that it takes a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to call a Convention, and they must know further that nothing like that vote can be obtained for any such proposition from the present Legislature. But if they protest against this imputation and declare that they honestly desire to call a Convention so that North Carolina may take the management of her own affairs into her own hands, they simply publish to the world their determination to hold an illegal and treasonable correspondence and negotiation with the enemy; or to secede from the Confederacy, set up for themselves, await the progress of events, and at the opportune moment sneak back into the Confederacy or go bodily over to Lincoln.

Until the State dissolves her political connection with the Confederate Government and resumes her sovereignty by the action of a Convention of the people, all her citizens are bound by, and all her Legislators are sworn to observe the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States. That Constitution declares in plain terms, that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation"—that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power." With these plain provisions of the Constitution staring them in the face, how can the few desperate men who have got up this agitation have the effrontery to deny that the very first step their Convention must take, will be to cut loose from the Confederate States! It is not to be supposed that they want to call a Convention for any frivolous or insufficient cause. They must be supposed to know that Conventions of the people have been rarely called in this State, and then only upon occasions of great emergency—that the theory of our Government does not contemplate the assembling of such a body except upon the calm and deliberate determination of the people, and of a very large majority of the people, expressed through their representatives, to alter or amend their organic law, or to change or dissolve their relations with the other States. Something serious, therefore, must be contemplated by the movers in this matter.

Their allegation is, that the Confederate Government has made no effort to negotiate a peace, and that North Carolina, tired of this bloody war, will call a Convention and make peace on her own account. This is what we must understand from the oft-repeated declarations of the orators and presses of the peace party, that North Carolina must take the management of her own affairs into her own hands. Now, we have already shown that so long as the State remains a member of the Confederacy, she cannot make peace for her own account—she cannot even make any agreement about it, either with the authorities at Washington or with any Northern State, or even with any Southern State. The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that if the proposed Convention should assemble for the purposes declared by its advocates, at present, preliminary to all other action, an ordinance of secession from the Confederate States must be passed. North Carolina would then be a free, independent, Sovereign State, unrestrained by any prohibitions in the Confederate Constitution from making peace with Lincoln upon any terms, and as soon as her Convention saw proper to do so.

But peace with Lincoln would be war with the Confederate States; so that the Convention would only be getting us out of the frying pan into the fire. It would only exchange a state of war with our natural enemies, for a bloody strife with our own brethren and children. North Carolina with seventy Regiments—all her fighting men—in the armies of the Confederate States, after having declared her independence and her ability to manage her affairs in her own way, and as a sample of her management having made peace with Lincoln, would, in our judgment, occupy a very foolish and pitiable position. Without troops, without revenue, she would have to depend upon her new ally, *Lincoln*, for support and protection. Crouching at the feet of this gross, vulgar and heartless despot, she would have to beg the crumbs from his table to sustain life. The very thought of such a thing is enough to sicken one. Yet these results logically follow the proposition made to call a Convention for the purpose of entering into negotiations for peace. Such negotiations cannot legally be entertained until the Convention shall first have passed an ordinance of secession and, then if they are entered upon, and North Carolina makes peace on her own account with Lincoln, war between her and the Confederate States is for the latter necessary and inevitable.

---

## From our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, Feb. 13, 1864.

*Editors Confederate:*—J. S. Stanly, Lewis Bryan, Mitchell Busick, William Irwin, and Amos Amyett, of Nethercutt's Battalion, who had deserted their colors and gone to the Yankees at Newbern and taken up arms against their land and kindred, were hanged in this place on yesterday.

The prisoners were accompanied to the gallows by Hoke's and Bartow's Brigades.—They ascended the scaffold with a firm and elastic step, and seemed to bear up under their trials with much fortitude. They had but little to say, except Busick, who, I learn, entreated his old comrades in arms to stand by their flag and never desert it under any circumstances whatever, lest they should come to the ignominious end of those who were then about to die the felon's death and fill the felon's grave. "Oh that I had never been born," one of the prisoners was heard to exclaim in his anguish, a moment before the trap fell.

News from the lines last night represent all as quiet.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TAGGART, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


## Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

The House committee appointed near the first of the session, to investigate the alleged failure to furnish an adequate supply of food to Yankee prisoners, made a report this morning, that they have examined a large number of witnesses and accumulated a mass of testimony, showing that though a considerable portion of the prisoners have not received full and regular allowance of meat, and some days received none, yet on all such occasions bread and vegetable rations were increased or doubled; and the charge that prisoners were starved or suffered for food, is utterly untrue, and it fully appears that they have always fared as well and sometimes better than our own soldiers in the field; and for whatever failure there may have been to furnish full allowance of meat to prisoners, the Yankee army, by wholesale pillage and destruction of property of Southern people, were more responsible than any neglect on the part of any one charged with keeping and subsisting prisoners.

It is understood that there is considerable difficulty in adjusting the difference between the Senate and House on the Military bill—the disagreement being on exemption. Both Houses have been in secret session most of the day and both meet to-night.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

Senate last night passed a bill to issue tobacco rations to soldiers. Agreed to.

The House bill to allow officers to purchase rations and clothing from the Government, rejected. Bill to create the office of ensign in the army, postponed indefinitely. Bill to abolish the office of third Lieutenant. Bill to limit the term of Cabinet officers to two years. Bill to declare alien enemies and confiscate the property of persons who seek or avoid service by going beyond jurisdiction of the States, was made the special order of to-morrow. The House last night passed a bill to establish fourth Auditor's office to facilitate the settlement of deceased soldiers claims.

---

## From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 13.

All quiet in the front. There are rumors of the enemy evacuating Culpeper C. H., but not yet confirmed.

Troops are still re-enlisting for the war.

---

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.

The Enemy have withdrawn their forces from John's Island, and are reported going off in their gunboats. The Yankees on Morris Island were engaged to-day repairing injuries to batteries caused by our shelling. No further shelling.

---

## From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.

It was reported last night that the Yankees were again coming up the Peninsula; said to be an advance troop of Cavalry indicated in the direction of Barhamville. Various report received to the effect that a large force of the enemy were assembling near Yorktown. One account says fifty odd transports with troops arrived in York River this week. Rumor has been current here for two days that Gold had largely advanced in New York. It is credited from the usual source of reliable information.

---

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.

Our batteries opened all around on Morris Island for about two hours this morning. The practice was splendid. The cannonading shook the houses in the city, and the flashing of guns illuminated the whole harbor. The Yankee flag staff on Wagner was cut down. Only four shells have been fired since on the city. Details have not yet reached us from Johns Island. It is generally reported that we have driven the enemy off the Island, and that everything is working well. The casualties are also reported very small.

The latest information from Florida continues to be of an encouraging character.

---

## From Richmond and the North.

RICHMOND, Feb 14.

Forty-three of the escaped officers have been returned to Libby prison—Col. Streight not recaptured.

Baltimore papers of the 8th say Colts pistol factory at Hartford Conn., was destroyed by fire on the 5th. Loss immense.

A joint resolution relative to confiscation act, has passed the Yankee House of Representatives, by eight majority.

Rumors are rife of a change in the command in the army of the Potomac—Hunter and Thomas both named as successor to Meade.

The Judge Admiralty court at Halifax has decided to restore the Chesapeake and cargo to owners.

The Arabia has arrived at Halifax with European advices to the 24th. No special change in the aspect of the Schlesing Holston question.—Maximilian will visit Paris and qualify as Emperor of Mexico. The Spanish Government will appoint Minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official confirmation of the crowning of Maximilian.

Gold in New York on the afternoon of the 6th 158.

Nothing further from the Peninsula to-day.

---

CHEERING SIGNS.—The sudden advance of the Confederate loan in England from forty to fifty cents, the refusal to grant a new trial in the case of the Alexandra, the resignation of Senator Bayard, of Delaware, rather than take the new oath required by the Yankee Senate, the mustering out of service of the 9th Federal army corps, the withdrawal of Johnson's motion for the expulsion of Garret Davis, of Kentucky, and the general indisposition of the Yankee soldiers to re-enlist, are all most encouraging signs, and go to show that the powers of Lincolndom are sadly if not hopelessly on the wane.

The principle involved in the case of the Alexandra, if we mistake not, also applies to and would determine the fate of the Confederate rams, seized upon some time ago by the British Government, and held to await the decision of the Court. As the Alexandra has been released under this decision, we have a right to expect that the rams will also be at once liberated. It is this fact, in all probability, (says the Atlanta Appeal) that has caused the sudden jump in the Confederate loan, as it gives promise of an early opening of one or more of our ports, whereby cotton may be got out in safety, wherewith to meet the [illegible]

*Rich. Whig.*

---

## DIED,

In this city on the evening of the 13th inst., H. L. EVANS, for many years past a highly respectable and influential merchant of this city. Thus at the close of one, when nature was last throwing her mantle of darkness o'er the surrounding country, his spirit left this earthly tenement to try the realities of another world. Being an affectionate friend, a kind and indulgent father and a tender husband, his sudden and unexpected death will not only deprive the community of one of its most estimable members, but the M. E. Church, of which he has long been a consistent member, one of its brightest ornaments.

---

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

February 11, 1864.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bacon | 2·75@3 00 |
| Beef | 100@1.25 |
| Beeswax | 2.50 |
| Butter | 3.50@4.00 |
| Cotton | 1.25@1.35 |
| Coffee | 10@12.00 |
| Cotton Yarn | 20@35.00 |
| Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches | 75@1.00 |
| Eggs | 1 50@1.75 |
| Extract Logwood | 5 00@6 00 |
| Flour | 1.25@1.45 |
| Flaxseed | 5.00@8 00 |
| Fodder | 10.00 |
| Hay | 10.00 |
| Shucks | 10 00 |
| Grain—Corn | 16 00 |
| Wheat | 20.00 |
| Rye | 15.00 |
| Oats | 9.00 |
| Peas | 15.00 |
| Hides—Green | 2.50@3.00 |
| Dry | 4.50@5.00 |
| Iron—Sweeds | 3.00@3.50 |
| Leather—Upper | 12.50 |
| Sole | 10.00 |
| Liquors—Corn Whiskey | 50.00 |
| Apple and Peach Brandy | 50.00 |
| Molasses | 17.50@20 00 |
| Nails | 3 00@3 50 |
| Onions | 15.00 |
| Potatoes—Irish | 15 00@20 00 |
| Sweet | 12 50 |
| Rice | 75 |
| Sugar | 4 00@5 00 |
| Soap—Family Bar | 1 00 |
| Toilet | 2.00 |
| Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings prices to the State | 1.25 |
| Retail to others | 1.40 |
| Outsiders' prices | 3.50 |
| Salt | 20.00@25 00 |
| Tallow | 2.50 |
| Wool | 6.00 |


## New Advertisements.

**Lost Certificate of Stock.**—The undersigned has lost the following Certificate: No. 13 5 for $3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal.

3-wlm. DAVID OUTLAW.

**To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina.**—You are hereby notified that the fees due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate parcels.

The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors in due time. W. N. SHELTON,

General Agent for North Carolina.

Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10. 15-lw.

**Davenport Female College.**—Lenoir, Caldwell County, N. C.—The Spring Session will commence March 3rd, and end June 1st. Charges per session, payable strictly in advance:

| | |
|---|---|
| Board, including rooms and fuel | $210 |
| Tuition, regular course, | 35 |
| Music and use of Piano, | 40 |

French, etc, extra. Washing, extra. Pupils will furnish sheets, pillow-cases and towels, or an extra charge will be made. They will furnish lights in all cases.

No pains nor expense have been spared in the employment of instructors. The determination is to maintain a Female College of the *first grade*.

The President will, D. V., leave Charlotte and Salisbury, March 1st, in the *morning*, and will take charge of young ladies.

For further information apply to

3-mw2t A. G. STACY, PRES.

**Printing, Binding, Paper, etc.**—Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., had removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Europe largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING.
200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF.
200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE PAPER.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.
500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH CAP.
1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER.
1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) LETTER.
2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.

ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DOMESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.
7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF

Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER. (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind of Blank Books.

We are now opening the above valuable stock, and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from filling them properly.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL," by Lieut.-Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price $4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price $5, one third off to the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, JAS. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE," translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

"PHILIP," a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Society," with several works for other Societies and Publishers.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,
18 1m Columbia, S. C.